



CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF INSTRUCTION

J-7

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CJCSI 2700.01A

17 December 2001

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY AGREEMENTS FOR RATIONALIZATION, STANDARDIZATION, AND INTEROPERABILITY (RSI) BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES, ITS ALLIES, AND OTHER FRIENDLY NATIONS

References. References listed in Enclosure G are pertinent to the implementation of this policy.

1. Purpose. This instruction establishes policy, procedures, and responsibilities for achieving international military rationalization, standardization, and interoperability (RSI) agreements with allies and other friendly nations. It applies to international military RSI agreements in the areas of operations, doctrine, training, logistics, and in-service equipment with allies and other friendly nations. This instruction does not apply to terminology.
2. Cancellation. CJCSI 2700.01, 30 January 1995, is canceled.
3. Scope. This instruction applies to the Joint Staff, unified commands, Services, combat support agencies, Defense agencies, and other federal agencies that have responsibility for achieving RSI regardless of which agency has lead responsibility.
4. Policy. Refer to Enclosure A.
5. Definitions. See Glossary.
6. Responsibilities. Refer to Enclosure B and further delineations in Enclosures C, D, and E.
7. Summary of Changes. This instruction is a major revision to the original instruction. Procedural and administrative changes are needed to accommodate significant growth in US participation in worldwide multinational (alliance and coalition) military operations.

8. Releasability. This instruction is approved for public release; distribution is unlimited. DOD components (to include the combatant commands), other federal agencies, and the public may obtain copies of this instruction through the Internet from the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (CJCS) Directives Home Page -- <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine>. Copies are also obtainable from the Government Printing Office, as well as from the Joint Electronic Library (JEL) CD-ROM.

9. Effective Date. This instruction is effective upon receipt.



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Enclosures:

- A -- Policy on International Military Agreements for Rationalization, Standardization, and Interoperability
- B -- Responsibilities
- C -- Lead Agent Staffing Procedures
- D -- Procedures for Ratification and Implementation of International Military Agreements for RSI
- E -- Organizations Involved in International Military RSI and Responsible US Lead Agents
- F -- Offices of Record for International Military Agreements for RSI
- G -- References
- GL -- Glossary

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ENCLOSURE A

POLICY ON INTERNATIONAL MILITARY AGREEMENTS FOR
RATIONALIZATION, STANDARDIZATION, AND INTEROPERABILITY

1. Purpose. To establish guidance for international military agreements for RSI in which the combatant commands, Services, combat support agencies, Defense agencies, and other federal agencies have responsibility.
2. Scope. This enclosure prescribes Joint Staff policy for achieving and implementing international military RSI agreements in which the Joint Staff or an agency of the Joint Staff, combatant commands, Services, combat support agencies, Defense agencies, or other federal agencies are participants. It covers agreements with allies including NATO, coalition partners, and other friendly nations in the areas of operations, doctrine, training, logistics, and Service equipment.
 - a. This policy complements directives, instructions, etc., for acquisition and procurement of equipment and material. The Office of the Secretary of Defense (OSD) establishes policy and procedures in acquisition and procurement, including cooperative research and development, foreign military sales, cooperative and licensed procurement of military equipment and systems, and international transfer of technology, goods, services, and munitions. Various DOD directives, instructions, and memoranda cover this work.
 - b. This policy complements guidance for command, control, communications, and computer systems in reference a and for US and allied terminology in reference b.
3. Policy. It is in the best interest of the United States that its Armed Forces be interoperable with multinational partner nations. This policy is enunciated in diplomatic agreements. The level of interoperability to be achieved cannot be ascertained within a general statement of policy. The appropriate level is dependent on factors unique to each area where international military RSI is the goal.
 - a. CJCS policy encourages Service, Joint Staff, Defense agency, and combatant command participation in multinational organizations, with the object of enhancing national security as expressed in the National Security Strategy.
 - b. The degree of international military RSI to be attained is necessarily subject to financial, technical, and policy considerations. International

standardization agreements will be written and negotiated in line with the following standardization principles:

- (1) Normally is voluntary.
- (2) Not an end in itself.
- (3) Essential where effective implementation of operational plans depends on it.
- (4) Desirable where operational plans and military economy would be enhanced.
- (5) Must be flexible and practical.

c. Operational standardization should be achieved on a worldwide basis so that US forces may operate as effectively as possible with forces of all allied, coalition, and friendly nations.

d. Although worldwide standardization among the US and its allies and partners is an important goal, it should not impede standardization on a regional level, if doing so is clearly in the national interest.

e. Enhancing multinational military operations and warfighting capability is the key objective. Standardization and interoperability should be directed at providing capabilities for multinational forces to:

- (1) Operate and fight together using common or compatible doctrine and tactics, techniques, and procedures (TTPs).
- (2) Communicate effectively at all anticipated levels of multinational force operations, particularly to prevent fratricide.
- (3) Share consumables.
- (4) Care for casualties.
- (5) Increase military effectiveness by harmonizing capabilities of military equipment.
- (6) Increase military efficiency through common or compatible Service support and logistics.

4. Guidance. The work of achieving standardization and interoperability involves many US participants within OSD, the Services, the Joint Staff, Defense agencies, combatant commands, and other federal agencies. The United States actively participates in hundreds of international groups that meet regularly to address far-ranging aspects of international military RSI. US participation in this international effort should be guided by the following:

a. Most international military agreements for RSI that record the adoption of identical or similar equipment, ammunition, supplies, and stores or operational, logistic, and administrative procedures are not “international agreements” within the meaning of US law and applicable regulations. However, agreements that commit US resources and funds for mutual support, servicing of equipment, or rendering of services, or creating any other binding obligation are likely to constitute an international agreement within the meaning of US law and regulation. Authority to enter into such commitments is extremely limited. Instructions for international agreements are to be found in reference d.

b. Free and consistent exchange of information in the pursuit of standardization and interoperability is governed by national security policy. Reference f provides security review of international transfer of defense-related technology by the Joint Staff. Separate Service and Defense agency instructions address policy on the release of national security-related information and technology.

c. Nations are responsible for training, organizing, and equipping the forces they have earmarked for, or assigned to, an alliance or coalition. US defense requirements may constrain the desired level of rationalization, standardization and/or interoperability.

d. US representatives to international organizations or meetings must present consistent national positions based on consensus developed through working group sessions and staffing -- notwithstanding that national positions must necessarily change from time to time. Contradictory positions by different US delegates undercut US and allied effectiveness. Fully coordinated staff work is essential throughout the development of all standardization agreements, in order to ensure that the resulting US positions promote the optimum attainable goals of the United States and its allies, in as fully consensual a form as practical.

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ENCLOSURE B

RESPONSIBILITIES

1. Purpose. To describe responsibilities of OSD, the Joint Staff or an agency of the Joint Staff, the combatant commands, the Services, and other DOD components, as well as other federal agencies, when participating in international military RSI agreement activities.

2. Scope. This enclosure outlines responsibilities for DOD participants in conducting international military RSI agreement activities and explains the "lead agent (LA)" concept.

3. Responsibilities

a. Office of the Secretary of Defense

(1) Provides DOD international military policy for standardization and interoperability in coordination with appropriate government departments and with the advice and assistance of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

(2) Establishes overall international military standardization and interoperability policy.

(3) Manages international military standardization and interoperability agreements through the LA concept (see paragraph 3m). Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Policy) (OUSD(P)) is the principal contact within OSD on matters concerning overall military international standardization and interoperability policy. Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (International Security Affairs) (OASD(ISA)), acting for OUSD(P), and in coordination with the Director of the Joint Staff, will ensure that international military RSI agreements are in compliance with policy.

(4) Represents the Department of Defense on the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Committee on Standardization (NCS).

b. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff encourages and monitors US participation in international standardization and interoperability activities and initiatives by:

(1) Promoting international military standardization and interoperability as a positive instrument to foster improved military cooperation between multinational partners.

(2) Advising the Secretary of Defense on interaction between international interoperability efforts and national military force goals, planning, and programs.

(3) Consulting with DOD components to identify opportunities for, and impediments to, improving interoperability of the US Armed Forces with those of multinational partners.

(4) Participating as directed in preparation of bilateral or multilateral plans for military activity with other nations.

(5) Monitoring DOD international cooperative programs that promote US, allied, and other multinational interests.

(6) Exercising responsibility for the interface of US joint doctrine and US joint tactics, techniques, and procedures (JTTP) with agreements concerning multinational doctrine in cases where the latter impacts the former.

c. Director, J-2, Joint Staff, will serve as the office of primary responsibility (OPR) for multinational joint intelligence doctrine, TTP, and procedures. (See Appendix E, Section A, for LA responsibilities of intelligence working groups.)

d. Director, J-3, Joint Staff, will serve as OPR for the following:

(1) Multinational joint doctrine for operations, JTTP, and training.

(2) Multinational joint doctrine for special operations forces.

e. Director, J-4, Joint Staff, will serve as OPR for the following:

(1) Multinational joint doctrine for logistics.

(2) Multinational joint doctrine for logistical JTTP and joint training.

(3) Multinational joint doctrine for casualty prevention and care, medical JTTP, and training.

f. Director, J-5, Joint Staff, will serve as OPR for security assistance and peacetime engagement activities. The J-5 will also coordinate with J-7, plus Services, Defense agencies, and any other appropriate DOD components on matters of international policy that may affect the development or execution of US and/or multinational joint doctrine.

g. Director, J-6, Joint Staff, will serve as OPR for the following:

(1) C4 systems in support of joint and multinational intelligence activities.

(2) C4 Systems in Multinational Doctrine. The Military Communications-Electronics Board (MCEB), J-6, Joint Staff, is directed to support OSD and the CJCS in coordinating and approving US positions on issues raised in international forums and act as lead Defense agency on C4 matters. The MCEB is also responsible for the development of positions dealing with joint and allied or coalition C4 principles, technical standards, and procedures for obtaining compatibility and for standardizing communications-electronics systems, and equipment and performance standards.

h. Director, J-7, Joint Staff, will:

(1) Monitor consistency between US joint doctrine and emerging multinational joint doctrine and TTP.

(2) Serve as LA and Joint Staff Doctrine Sponsor (JSDS) for all NATO joint doctrine projects and for the development and management of multinational joint doctrine and TTP, maximizing compatibility of multinational and US doctrine.

(3) Ensure consistency of all US positions on multinational joint doctrine and JTTP.

(4) Furnish or appoint the US heads of delegation (HODs) for international conferences on joint doctrine and JTTP.

(5) Periodically review, in conjunction with the US Delegation to the Military Committee of NATO, the US Delegation to the NATO Standardization Agency, OSD (OASD(IA), NATO Policy (Standardization)), and other applicable DOD components, the assignment of LAs identified in Enclosure E (Organizations Involved in International Military RSI and Responsible US Lead Agents).

(6) Monitor the LA staffing process and assist as required.

i. Director, J-8, Joint Staff, will serve as OPR for the following:

(1) Joint Requirements Oversight Council (JROC) review and validation of Acquisition Category 1/1A Programs and JROC-designated special-interest

programs for applicability of allied or coalition nonmateriel and materiel alternatives to satisfy the stated mission need.

(2) Performance parameters contained in operational requirements documents.

(3) Assessing standardization and interoperability between US and allied or coalition programs.

(4) International military standardization and interoperability agreements that involve the JROC.

j. US combatant commanders (CINCs) will:

(1) Make recommendations to the LA on international military standardization and interoperability developments per the CINCs' respective priorities.

(2) Propose new requirements regarding military standardization or interoperability. A recommendation regarding international military RSI will be forwarded to the appropriate Joint Staff OPR, who coordinates the proposal with the Services and other concerned parties. After an agreed US position is reached, the Joint Staff or LA will submit its recommendation to the international body in question.

(3) Monitor the development of standardization and interoperability agreements applicable to their respective combatant commands.

k. US Military Representative to the NATO Military Committee (USMILREP) is directly responsible to the CJCS and will:

(1) Advise the CJCS on recommendations to enhance international military RSI among multinational forces.

(2) Maintain a cooperative relationship with the permanent Service delegates to the NATO Standardization Agency (NSA) to effectively promote previously established US national positions on RSI issues within NATO. This cooperative relationship is intended to support the Chiefs of the Services in their NSA responsibilities. The USMILREP can request formal action through the Vice Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (VCJCS) by the general or flag officers with primary responsibility for international military RSI in their respective Services. Unresolved issues between the Services and USMILREP will be forwarded to the CJCS for appropriate action.

(3) Identify opportunities for, and impediments to, increasing the effectiveness of NATO military forces through international military RSI initiatives.

(4) Ensure that the designated Joint Staff OPRs for international military RSI activities, as detailed in Enclosure E, are informed of NATO-related developments in their assigned functional responsibilities.

(5) Provide Joint Staff, J-7, with a member of the USMILREP's staff, the US Delegation to the Military Committee (USDELMC), to serve as joint doctrine POC.

(6) Provide the US representative to the NSA Joint Service Board.

(7) Provide, with assistance from the US Delegation to NSA (USDELNSA) an electronic update to Enclosure E as often as necessary, by forwarding input to Joint Staff, J-7, for inclusion in the JEL, managed by J-7 on a website (<http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine>).

l. Chiefs of the Military Services and Directors of Defense agencies will establish procedures as necessary to fulfill their assigned LA responsibilities. (A listing of US LA is contained in Enclosure E.)

m. US LA. For the purposes of this instruction, an LA acts for the United States managing and directing the international negotiating process that drafts and ultimately finalizes US agreement to an international military RSI proposal. The authority exercised by the LA is referred to as "lead agency." An LA normally is a Service, Defense agency, Joint Staff directorate, or combatant command with the preponderance of responsibility and expertise to address the given subject(s) of a NATO or other multinational group or forum. (A listing of US LAs is contained in Enclosure E.) When no DOD component is an obvious candidate to serve as LA, the Joint Staff, J-7, will consult with OSD (OASD(ISA), NATO Policy (Standardization)). J-7 will coordinate with interested parties and make the final decision, subject to advice and consent of OASD(ISA), NATO Policy (Standardization). The LA will:

(1) Exercise overall responsibility for US participation in international military RSI related to the subject(s) for which it has the lead agency.

(2) Establish a central office of record that manages and administers its participation in international standardization. (See Enclosure F.)

(3) Monitor agreements within its sphere of activity to achieve and maintain the maximum practical degree of consistency. The Department of Defense is party to thousands of standardization agreements that cover a wide

range of subjects. The bulk of these agreements are with NATO. There are also agreements with other multinational fora and many bilateral agreements. It is not sufficient that a proposed agreement is sound and has full interagency consensus on its own. Each agreement should be consistent with, and complementary to, other agreements. For example, a NATO agreement on servicing jet aircraft should be consistent with a NATO agreement on servicing helicopters. Agreements on the same subject that are made in different multinational fora should also be consistent wherever possible.

(4) Periodically review and assess assigned standardization and interoperability efforts. In particular, address the productivity of US participation, and the overall effectiveness of US participation, in enhancing US international standardization and interoperability efforts in the LA's respective areas of expertise.

(5) Ensure that all interested Defense agencies, Services, Joint Staff directorates, and concerned combatant commands are engaged throughout the staff process of drafting, reviewing, validating, and ratifying an international standardization or interoperability agreement. US positions at international fora must represent a consensus of interested DOD components.

(6) Review all agreements produced by international or NATO fora under its cognizance before US ratification. This review is done to ensure that agreements are consistent with US policy, that they comply with US law, and that, when appropriate, they reflect US directives on acquisition, particularly acquisition and procurement standards.

(7) Ensure that applicable DOD policy, guidance, and approved joint doctrine, tactics, techniques, and procedures are used to develop US national positions. Approved US joint doctrine provides the initial national position for multinational doctrine development. Service doctrine must be consistent with approved joint doctrine and serve as the national position only when single-Service issues are involved in multinational doctrine and when no applicable approved joint doctrine exists.

(8) Conduct staffing and coordination with all concerned parties per Enclosure C, ensuring proper US management and implementation of RSI agreements, and providing multinational joint doctrine projects to the JSDS.

(9) Coordinate with appropriate US and/or international agencies for the US administration, distribution, printing, or other reproduction of international military RSI agreements plus associated publications, including maintenance of central repositories for all agreements, associated publications, and relevant history. The LA will electronically update directories and/or contents of the central repositories of all agreements as often as necessary by

forwarding input to Joint Staff, J-7, for inclusion in the JEL managed by J-7 on the website <http://www.dtic.mil/doctrine>.

(10) Appoint, for each multinational group, one action officer (either civilian or military) as the principal US representative, commonly called "head of delegation (HOD)," to serve as chief national spokesperson and decision maker at meetings. The HOD is normally designated in writing when the LA submits names comprising the US delegation to a meeting, in response to the meeting's agenda or convening order. However, changes in the slated delegation, which frequently occur (including HOD), may be announced informally; e.g., by oral communication, e-mail, etc., provided that the meeting's chairman is informed.

(11) As required, establish internal procedures for the US HOD and other members of the US delegation.

(12) As required, promulgate procedures for the US HOD and other members of the US delegation.

n. HOD will:

(1) Maintain contact with two networks: a network of international POCs, and the network of US POCs -- as determined by their official statements of interest. The HOD drafts, coordinates, and issues US decisions. He or she serves as the main US link with other nations or organizations; e.g., NATO strategic commands, that participate in the activity. At international meetings, other delegates are subordinate to the HOD. If a matter arises for which there is no US position, the HOD will seek the consensus (i.e., unanimity) of the US delegation. Short of consensus, however, the HOD may break the impasse to decide for the United States. However, such HOD decisions will be consistent with established US policy, doctrine, and procedures. Alternately, the HOD may request deferral of the matter to the United States or abstain.

(2) Ensure that essential documents, decisions, etc., are conveyed to fellow delegates and others as appropriate. Normally the chairman of the meeting will publish a record of decisions (ROD). If necessary, the HOD will, in coordination with fellow US delegates, submit US comments; e.g., corrections, concerning the ROD. Internal US reports of the meeting and necessary follow-up action will be carried out as appropriate under the leadership of the HOD in coordination with fellow delegates.

(3) Determine US positions prior to international meetings. When developing the US position, the HOD will consider all relevant information. Input from participating organizations will be solicited in the course of staffing

positions. The HOD will collate all input and normally conduct working group meetings to review input and develop consensus for the US position. The HOD must seek interagency consensus for the US position. If consensus is not obtained, resolution will be decided per Reference E.

ENCLOSURE C

LEAD AGENT STAFFING PROCEDURES

Staffing Procedures. The Services, Joint Staff, combatant commands, and agencies responsive to the CJCS will implement the following staffing procedures when processing international military RSI agreements:

a. Development of Draft RSI Agreements. The Joint Staff, Services and Defense agencies are the principal, but not necessarily the exclusive, lead agencies for participating in international forums and developing international military RSI agreements and will establish appropriate POCs for coordinating international military RSI policy, documents, and activities within the Department of Defense.

b. Coordination of Draft RSI Agreements

(1) All interested DOD components will advise the LA in writing of their desire to participate in staffing selected draft international military RSI agreements.

(2) The LA will forward to interested organizations all documents needed to formulate a US position on draft agreements. As required, the following documents will also be provided:

(a) The terms of reference governing the activities of the international forum.

(b) The convening order and draft agenda for the next meeting.

(c) Official record of the international forum meeting.

(d) All US position papers dealing with the international forum meeting, including recommended guidance for formulating primary and alternate positions for negotiation or any other materials dealing with ratification of international standardization agreements.

(3) Participating organizations will provide comments on a recommended US national position to the LA. All addressees will provide each other with copies of their comments.

(4) When developing the US national position, the LA will consider all comments from participating organizations with appropriate staffing procedures governed by that international forum. If the LA is the

international military RSI custodian, it will also consider the draft agreement.

(5) Before the LA presents a final position for consideration at the international forum, the draft agreement will be coordinated with all previously interested organizations for consensus on a US national position.

c. Determination of US National Position for RSI Agreements

(1) In the case of a nonconcurrence, the LA will attempt to resolve divergent views.

(2) If the nonconcurrence cannot be resolved by the LA, the divergent views will be forwarded to the Joint Staff OPR for staff action to resolve the issue.

(3) Upon consensus of approval for the draft agreement, the LA will present the US national position to the international forum. The LA will inform the Joint Staff of all final US national positions and modified national positions for those international military RSI agreements in which the Joint Staff OPR has expressed an interest.

(4) All Services, combatant commands, and other agencies concerned with international military RSI must remain cognizant of the time constraints under which the LA operates in developing international standardization agreements. Where possible, the LA should establish reasonable time constraints. A proper compromise must be reached between the desire for a complete staffing and the requirements for implementing needed changes.

(5) Any organization that assumes a coordinating responsibility must keep the LA advised on staffing progress. Any changes to the established staffing time lines must be identified to the LA.

d. International Forums. In international forums, the LA will use the flexibility provided in the approved US national position in combination with negotiating guidance discussed in subparagraph b(2)(d) above.

ENCLOSURE D

PROCEDURES FOR RATIFICATION AND IMPLEMENTATION OF
INTERNATIONAL MILITARY AGREEMENTS FOR RSI

1. Purpose. To establish standardized staffing procedures for formal ratification, promulgation, and implementation of international military agreements for RSI.
2. Scope. This enclosure identifies procedures for US formal acceptance of international military RSI agreements -- to include procedures for ratification, promulgation, and implementation of international military agreements for RSI.

3. Ratification

- a. Ratification Background

- (1) Ratification should be a formality. During its drafting, US interagency consensus should have been achieved on the agreement, and the agreement should have been negotiated internationally to accommodate US interests. Effective staff work, at the US and international levels, should produce a draft agreement that is acceptable to the United States.

- (2) There are five national responses to ratification:

- (a) Ratify without reservation.

- (b) Ratify with reservation(s). Ratification in this case will include a statement(s) to explain the reservation(s) as briefly as possible.

- (c) Ratify without implementation. (The US intent is almost invariably to implement -- at least for use within the NATO sphere.)

- (d) Not to ratify. Nonratification will include a statement(s) to explain the reason(s) for nonratification as briefly as possible.

- (e) State that the responding nation does not participate in the activity governed by the agreement. For example, a nation with relatively limited resources may consequently choose not to participate. Such a nation may accordingly state: "not participating/*ne participe pas*." (The United States, by contrast, is an active participant -- and a major contributor -- in virtually all aspects of NATO.)

b. Ratification Procedures

(1) The LA directs the ratification process, subject to requirements of the international organization (e.g., NATO) sponsoring the agreement, and ensures that US ratification represents consensus of, or adjudication for, participating agencies. Particular care must be taken to ensure legal review and, if applicable, compliance with rules and regulations concerning acquisition and procurement, as well as compliance with policy.

(2) The international organization forwards the draft ratification agreement to the LA. Upon receipt, the LA assigns a suspense date for comment and staffs it with participating DOD components, plus any other participating federal agencies.

(3) Each participating agency reviews the draft ratification agreement, providing recommended ratification positions, implementation details, and other comments, as required, to the LA by the suspense date.

(4) Resolution of US Positions on Ratification. When developing the US position on a draft ratification agreement, the LA will consider all relevant information, including input from participating agencies. The LA must seek consensus for the US position. If consensus is not obtained, resolution of the US position will be decided per Reference E.

4. Promulgation Including Procedures. After the US ratifies a standardization agreement (called a "STANAG" in NATO), distribution of the document represented by the agreement normally constitutes promulgation of the agreement. Otherwise, promulgation may be effected by distribution of the US ratification document itself, or by distribution of a document that contains the US ratification document and/or the document represented by the standardization agreement. In most cases, US implementation is effected when convenient, and in as practical and simple a manner as possible. In this regard, the nation's date of promulgation doubles as the nation's date of implementation in most cases.

5. Implementation Including Procedures. As with promulgation, implementation is normally accomplished by distribution of the document represented by the standardization agreement; e.g., a NATO Allied Joint Publication. Otherwise, implementation may be effected by distribution of a document that contains the US ratification document and/or the document setting forth the requirements of the standardization agreement; e.g., a doctrinal publication. Implementation

is considered to be fulfillment by a nation of its obligations as specified in a standardization agreement. Normally, however, the national promulgation of the standardization agreement will be all that is needed to constitute national implementation of the agreement, and the date of the national promulgation usually doubles as the date of national implementation.

a. Services and other DOD components determine the details of implementation, subject to the following guidance:

(1) If the standardization agreement covers a NATO or other allied publication used by DOD components, that use will, in effect, satisfy the requirement for implementation. The LA will make the publication available to appropriate DOD components.

(2) If the standardization agreement covers a NATO or other allied publication *not* used by DOD components, the LA will direct some other means of implementation. Appropriate measures must be taken by DOD components to ensure that relevant US documents are updated to reflect standardization agreements.

b. As noted in paragraph 1, Purpose, this instruction does not apply to acquisition. Accordingly, agreements will not be incorporated into DOD standards for acquisition, including procurement, unless authorized to do so by the Under Secretary of Defense for Acquisition, Technology, and Logistics (USD(AT&L)).

6. Documentation and Record Keeping. The LA will submit DOD ratification and implementation information to the international body in the prescribed manner. POCs or representatives serving the LAs in support of NATO and other international organizations will assist in completing, formatting, and transmitting this information. The LAs' liaison officers will maintain a record of the agreements and related information. The LAs, assisted by their liaison officers, will forward promulgations of agreements and related essential information as appropriate.

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ENCLOSURE E

ORGANIZATIONS INVOLVED IN INTERNATIONAL MILITARY RSI
AND RESPONSIBLE US LEAD AGENTS

Explanation of Key Abbreviations:

| | |
|------|--|
| DIA | Defense Intelligence Agency (Joint Staff, J2) |
| DISA | Defense Information Systems Agency (Center for Standards (CFS)) |
| ESB | DOD Explosive Safety Board |
| JS | Joint Staff (JS Directorate No.) |
| MCEB | Military Communications–Electronics Board (Joint Staff, J6) |
| OSD | Office of the Secretary of Defense |
| USA | United States Army |
| USAF | United States Air Force |
| USN | United States Navy |

SECTION A

NATO MILITARY RSI ENTITIES IN WHICH THE JOINT STAFF
FURNISHES THE LEAD AGENT

| LEAD AGENT | BODY, GROUP, COMMITTEE, OR PARTY | |
|------------|----------------------------------|--|
| DIA | (JS(J2))IWG | Intelligence Working Group Conferences (Various) |
| JS(J1) | | Committee on Women in the NATO Forces |
| JS(J2) | JINTWG | Joint Intelligence Working Group |
| JS(J3) | NEWAC | NATO Electronic Warfare Advisory Committee |
| JS(J3) | NEDBAG | NATO Emitter Data Base Advisory Group |
| JS(J3) | LEWWG | Land EW Working Group |
| JS(J3) | AEWWG | Air EW Working Group |
| JS(J3) | PSYOPS | NATO Psychological Operations Working Group |
| JS(J3) | IOWG | NATO Information Operations Working Group |
| JS(J3) | MCMG | Military Committee Meteorological Working Group |
| JS(J3) | WG/OPC | Working Group on Operations, Plans, and Communications |
| JS(J3) | WG/BMSS | Working Group on Battle-Area Meteorological Systems/Support |
| JS(J4) | ENVIRO | Environmental Protection Working Group |
| JS(J4) | AC/305 | Senior NATO Logisticians Conference (SNLC) |
| JS(J4) | AC/305(LSM) | Logistics Staff Meeting |
| JS(J4) | MAG | Movement and Transportation Advisory Group |
| JS(J4) | COMEDS | Committee of Chiefs of Military Medical Services |
| JS(J4) | | Military Medical Structures, Operations, and Procedures Working Group |
| JS(J4) | | Military Preventive Medicine Working Group |
| JS(J4) | | Emergency Medicine Working Group |
| JS(J4) | | Military Psychiatry Working Group |
| JS(J4) | | Dental Service Working Group |
| JS(J4) | | Medical Material and Military Pharmacy Working Group |
| JS(J4) | | Military Medical Research (Cooperation and Coordination) Working Group |
| JS(J4) | | Food Hygiene, Food Technology and Veterinary Medicine Working Group |
| JS(J4) | | Medical Training Working Group |
| JS(J5) | MCADSWG | Air Defense Study Working Group |
| MCEB(J6) | | All NATO C3-related working groups (~50 groups). See Reference A |

| | | |
|--------|------------|--|
| JS(J6) | FMSC | NATO Frequency Management Subcommittee |
| JS(J6) | IER/MTFH | Information Exchange Requirements/Message Text Format Harmonization Working Group |
| JS(J7) | AJOD | Allied Joint Operations Doctrine Working Group |
| JS(J7) | | Office of the NATO, NSA, Terminology Coordinator (TC) |
| JS(J7) | TC Confers | NATO Terminology Conferences (ESN, FSN, ESN/FSN, etc.) |

SECTION B

INTERNATIONAL MILITARY RSI ENTITIES IN WHICH THE JOINT STAFF DOES *NOT* FURNISH THE LEAD AGENT

1. NATO Entities

| LEAD AGENT | BODY, GROUP, COMMITTEE, OR PARTY |
|------------|--|
| ESB | AC/258 |
| ESB | AC/258(ESG) |
| ESB | AC/258(ST) |
| ESB | AC/258(TR) |
| OSD | AC/4 |
| OSD | AC/4(WG/28) |
| OSD | AC/15(CE) |
| OSD | AC/15(NE) |
| OSD | AC/15(SE) |
| OSD | AC/15(RRT) |
| OSD | AC/15(RT) |
| OSD | AC/15(PB/IWT) |
| OSD | AC/23(CPC) |
| OSD | AC/23(WARN) |
| OSD | AC/25(FAPC) |
| OSD | AC/25(WG) |
| OSD | AC/98(SCEPC) |
| OSD | AC/98(AHG) |
| OSD | AC/98(AHG) |
| OSD | AC/121(CCPC) |
| OSD | AC/121(WG) |
| OSD | AC/137 |
| OSD | AC/137(ASI) |
| OSD | AC/137(CN) |
| OSD | AC/137(DISRM) |
| OSD | AC/137(ENVIR) |
| OSD | AC/137(HTECH) |
| OSD | AC/143(IPC) |
| OSD | AC/137(NFA) |
| OSD | AC/137(RG) |
| OSD | AC/137(SC) |
| OSD | AC/137(SFS) |
| OSD | AC/137(S&TP) |
| OSD | AC/143(WG) |
| OSD | AC/274(CCMS) |
| OSD | AC/274(NC) |
| OSD | AC/320(JMC) |
| OSD | SRB |
| OSD | AC/259(CNAD) |
| OSD | AC/259(NADREPS) |
| OSD | AC/259(NCARC) |
| OSD | AC/259(NDT) |
| OSD | AC/259(SURV) |
| OSD | AC/135 |
| OSD | AC/135(A) |
| OSD | AC/135(ACodP-1) |
| OSD | AC/135(SG-27) |
| OSD | AC/135(A-COMLOG) |
| OSD | AC/250 |
| OSD | AC/250(SG/A) |
| OSD | AC/250(SG/B) |
| | Group of Experts -- Safety of Transportation/Storage of Military Ammunition/Explosives |
| | Editorial Subgroup |
| | Storage Subgroup |
| | Transportation Subgroup |
| | Infrastructure Committee |
| | Working Group of Air Defence Electronic Environment Experts |
| | Regional Permanent Central Europe Subcommittee |
| | Regional Permanent Northern Europe Subcommittee |
| | Regional Permanent Southern Europe Subcommittee |
| | Permanent Railroad Transport Subcommittee (dormant) |
| | Permanent Road Transport Subcommittee (dormant) |
| | Permanent Ports and Beaches and Inland Waterway Transport Subcommittee (dormant) |
| | Civil Protection Committee |
| | Group of Experts on Warning and Detection Systems |
| | Food and Agriculture Planning Committee |
| | FAPC Working Group |
| | Senior Civil Emergency Planning Committee |
| | SCEPC Ad Hoc Group |
| | Ad Hoc Group on Civil Aspects of the NATO Precautionary Measures System (dormant) |
| | Civil Communications Planning Committee |
| | Working Group on Telecommunications and Postal Services |
| | Science Committee |
| | Advisory Panel on Advanced Study Institutes |
| | Priority Area on Computer Networking |
| | Priority Area on Disarmament Technologies |
| | Priority Area on Environmental Security |
| | Priority Area on High Technology |
| | Industrial Planning Committee |
| | Subcommittee of National Administrators of the NATO Science Fellowship Programme |
| | Advisory Panel on Collaborative Research Grants Programme |
| | Special Programme Panel on Supramolecular Chemistry |
| | Science for Stability Steering Group |
| | Priority Area on Science and Technology Policy |
| | IPC Working Group |
| | Committee on the Challenges of Modern Society |
| | Subcommittee of National CCMS Coordinators |
| | Joint Medical Committee |
| | Senior Resources Board |
| | Conference of National Armaments Directors |
| | National Armaments Directors Representatives |
| | NATO Conventional Armaments Review Committee |
| | CNAD Group on NATO Defence Trade |
| | Steering Committee on Alliance Ground Surveillance Capability |
| | Group of National Directors on Codification |
| | Panel on General Matters and Procedures concerning Codification |
| | Standing Task Group on the Maintenance of ACodP-1 |
| | Subgroup on Codification Requirements for the European Fighter Aircraft (EFA) |
| | Task Group on Codification in Support of Material Function of Logistics |
| | Group of National Directors for Quality Assurance |
| | Subgroup A on an Integrated System Approach to Quality |
| | Subgroup B on Quality Program Methodology Implementation and |

| | | |
|-----|--------------------|--|
| | | Documentation |
| OSD | AC/301 | Group on Standardization of Material and Engineering Practices |
| OSD | AC/301(SG/A) | Subgroup A on Electrical and Electronic Engineering |
| OSD | AC/301(SG/B) | Subgroup B on Mechanical and General Engineering |
| OSD | C/306 | SAM Software Committee |
| OSD | AC/310 | Group on Safety and Suitability for Service of Munitions and Explosives |
| OSD | AC/310(SG/1) | Subgroup on Explosives |
| OSD | AC/310(SG/2) | Subgroup on Fuzing Systems |
| OSD | AC/310(SG/3) | Subgroup on Environment |
| OSD | AC/310(SG/4) | Subgroup on Generic Classes of Munitions |
| OSD | AC/313 | NATO Group on Acquisition Practices |
| OSD | AC/313(NCS) | NATO Committee for Standardization |
| OSD | AC/323 | Research and Technology Board |
| OSD | AC/323(SAS) | Panel on Studies, Analysis & Simulation |
| OSD | AC/323(SCI) | Panel on Systems Concepts & Integration |
| OSD | AC/323(SET) | Panel on Sensors & Electronics Technology |
| OSD | AC/323(IST) | Panel on Information Systems Technology |
| OSD | AC/323(AVT) | Panel on Applied Vehicle Technology |
| OSD | AC/323(HFM) | Panel on Human Factors and Medicine |
| OSD | NADC | NATO Air Defense Committee |
| OSD | NADC(ADREPS) | Air Defence Representatives |
| OSD | PADP | Panel on Air Defense Philosophy |
| OSD | PADW | Panel on Air Defense Weapons |
| OSD | PADW(WG/2) | Working Group no 2 on Program Review/Modelling |
| OSD | NACMO(BOD) | NATO ACCS Management Organization Board of Directors |
| OSD | NTG/FSG | Financial Subgroup, NATO Training Group |
| OSD | WGNT/COM/INFRA | Working Group of National Technical Experts - COM |
| OSD | WGNT/ADP/INFRA | Working Group of National Technical Experts - ADP |
| USA | AC/225 | NATO Army Armaments Group ("NAAG") |
| USA | AC/225(LG/1) | Land Group No 1 on the Interoperability of Battlefield Management System on the Digitised Battlefield |
| USA | AC/225(LG/2) | Land Group No 2 on Close Combat - Armor |
| USA | AC/225(LG/2-WG/1) | Working Group on Vetrionics |
| USA | AC/225(LG/3) | Land Group No 3 on Close Combat - Infantry |
| USA | AC/225(LG/3-SG/1) | Sub-group No 1 on NATO Standard Small Arms Ammunition |
| USA | AC/225(LG/3-WG/3) | Working Group of Experts No 3 on the Soldier Modernisation Plan |
| USA | AC/225(LG/3-WG/4) | Working Group of Experts No 4 on Assessment and Modelling of Small Arms |
| USA | AC/225(LG/4) | Land Group No 4 on Surface-to-Surface Artillery |
| USA | AC/225(LG/4-SG/2) | Subgroup No 2 on Accuracy, Ballistics and Explosives |
| USA | AC/225(LG/4-WG/1) | Working Group No 1 on Pressure Measurement in Large Calibres |
| USA | AC/225(LG/5) | Land Group No 5 on Army Air Defense |
| USA | AC/225(LG/6) | Land Group No 6 on Battlefield Surveillance, Target Acquisition, Night Observation, Countersurveillance and Electronic Warfare (STANOC-EW) |
| USA | AC/225(LG/6-SG/5) | Subgroup No 5 on Electronic Warfare |
| USA | AC/225(LG/6-SG/7) | Subgroup No 7 on Countersurveillance |
| USA | AC/225(LG/7) | Land Group No 7 on NBC Defense |
| USA | AC/225(LG/7-ASG) | Sub-group on Air Force NBC Defense |
| USA | AC/225(LG/7-NSG) | Subgroup on Naval Force NBC Defense |
| USA | AC/225(LG/7-TSG) | Subgroup on Triservice Technical Aspects of Nuclear Survivability |
| USA | AC/225(LG/7-SIBCA) | Subgroup on Sampling and Identification of Chemical/Biological Agents |
| USA | AC/225(LG/7-CSG) | Subgroup on Chemical/Biological Challenge/Threat |
| USA | AC/225(LG/7-WG/2) | Working Group No 2 on Low-Level Radiation in Military Operations |
| USA | AC/225(LG/7-WG/3) | Working Group on NBC Decontamination Equipment* |
| USA | AC/225(LG/8) | Land Group No 8 on Training Simulation Interoperability |
| USA | AC/225(LG/9) | Land Group No 9 on Battlefield Engineering |
| USA | AC/225(LG/10) | Land Group No 10 on Battlefield Helicopters |
| USA | AC/225(PG/31) | Project Group on Aqueous Decontaminants |
| USA | AC/225(PG/32) | Project Group on Antibody-Based Hand-Held Test Kits |
| USA | AC/225(PG/33) | Project Group on Automatic Biosensors* |
| USA | AC/225(PG/34) | Project Group on Improved 81-mm Mortar System |
| USA | | NSA Army Board |
| USA | AMMO | Land Forces Ammunition Interchangeability Working Group |
| USA | ARTY | Artillery Working Group |
| USA | BM | Land Forces Battlefield Maintenance Working Group |
| USA | ENGR | Combat Engineer Working Group |
| USA | EOD | Explosive Ordnance Disposal Interservice Working Group |
| USA | HIS | Helicopter Interservice Working Group |
| USA | LOG | Land Forces Logistics Doctrine Working Group |

| | | |
|------|-----------------------|---|
| USA | MED | General Medical Working Group |
| USA | MH | Materials Handling Working Group |
| USA | M&T | Movements and Transport Working Group |
| USA | NBC | Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Defense Operations Interservice Working Group |
| USA | NBC/MED | Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Medical Working Group |
| USA | NRS | NATO Range Safety Working Group |
| USA | NTG/ASG | Army Subgroup |
| USA | TOP | Land Forces Tactical Doctrine and Operational Procedures Working Group |
| USAF | AAC | ACCS Advisory Committee |
| USAF | AHC | ACCS Hardware Committee |
| USAF | AHC(SC/1) | Subcommittee 1 on Configuration Management and Technical Matters |
| USAF | AHC(SC/2) | Subcommittee 2 on Supply Support |
| USAF | | NSA Air Board |
| USAF | AA | Air Armament Working Group |
| USAF | AE | Air Electrical and Electromagnetic Considerations Working Group |
| USAF | AI | Aircraft-Aircrew Integration Working Group |
| USAF | AMD | Aeromedical Working Group |
| USAF | AO | Air Operations Working Group |
| USAF | AR | Air Reconnaissance Working Group |
| USAF | AS | Airfield Services Working Group |
| USAF | ASSE | Aircraft Servicing and Standard Equipment Working Group |
| USAF | AVS | Avionics Systems Working Group |
| USAF | CFR | Crash, Fire and Rescue Working Group |
| USAF | FS | Flight Safety Working Group |
| USAF | GGG | Aircraft Gaseous Systems Working Group |
| USAF | IGEO | Interservice Geographic Working Group |
| USAF | SAR | Search and Rescue Working Group |
| USAF | AT | Air Transport Working Group |
| USAF | AC/92(ATM) | Group on Air Traffic Management |
| USAF | AC/92(NATMC) | NATO Air Traffic Management Committee |
| USAF | AC/92(COMNAV) | Communications and Navigation Aids Working Group |
| USAF | AC/92(WG) | Working Group on Exercise Coordination |
| USAF | AC/92(SURVID) | Group on Surveillance and Identification |
| USAF | AC/107(CAPC) | Civil Aviation Planning Committee |
| USAF | AC/107(INS) | Civil Aviation Insurance/Indemnification Study Group |
| USAF | AC/107(CAWG) | Civil Aviation Working Group |
| USAF | AC/112 | NATO Pipeline Committee |
| USAF | AC/112(WG1) | Working Group on Special Tasks |
| USAF | AC/112(NF&LWG) | NATO Fuels and Lubricants Working Group |
| USAF | AC/112(PHEWG) | Petroleum Handling Equipment Working Group |
| USAF | AC/224 | NATO Air Force Armaments Group ("NAFAG") |
| USAF | AC/224(AG/1) | Air Group 1 on Manned Aircraft, Training/Simulation |
| USAF | AC/224(AG/1-AACMI/WG) | Autonomous Air Combat Maneuvring Instrumentation Working Group |
| USAF | AC/224(AG/2) | Air Group 2 on Air Weapons |
| USAF | AC/224(AG2-AG/3)SEAD | Working Group on Suppression of Enemy Air Defense (SEAD) |
| USAF | AC/224(AG/3) | Air Group 3 on Air Aspects of Command and Control Warfare |
| USAF | AC/224(AG/4) | Air Group 4 on Air Intelligence, Surveillance, and Reconnaissance |
| USAF | AC/224(AG/4-ISRI/WG) | Intelligence, Surveillance, & Reconnaissance Integration (ISRI) Working Group |
| USAF | AC/224(AG/5) | Air Group 5 on Avionics and Landing Systems |
| USAF | AC/224(AG/5-ALS/WG) | Approach and Landing Systems Working Group |
| USAF | AC/224(AG5-ASCID) | Air-to-Surface Combat Identification Working Group |
| USAF | AC/224(AG/7) | Air Group 7 on Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAV) |
| USN | AC/271 | Planning Board for Ocean Shipping |
| USN | AC/271(WG) | Planning Board for Ocean Shipping Working Group |
| USN | AC/141 | NATO Naval Armaments Group ("NNAG") |
| USN | AC/141(SWG/4) | Special Working Group No. 4 on Electronic Warfare |
| USN | AC/141(SWG/10) | Special Working Group No. 10 on Naval Electromagnetic Environment Effects |
| USN | AC/141(SWG/12) | Special Working Group No. 12 on Maritime Environment Protection |
| USN | AC/141(NG/1) | Naval Group No. 1 on Above Water Warfare |
| USN | AC/141(NG/1-SG/11) | Subgroup No. 11 on Maritime Aspects of Theater Ballistic Missile Defense |
| USN | AC/141(NG/2) | Naval Group No. 2 on Under-Sea Warfare |
| USN | AC/141(NG/3) | Naval Group No. 3 on Mines and Mine Countermeasures |
| USN | AC/141(NG/3-SG31) | Subgroup No. 31 on Mine Burial Prediction (MBP) |
| USN | AC/141(NG/4) | Naval No. 4 on Maritime Air |

| | | |
|-----|--------------------|---|
| USN | AC/141(NG/4-SG/41) | Subgroup No. 41 on NATO Air-ASW Sonobuoy Standardization |
| USN | AC/141(NG/4-SG/42) | Subgroup No. 42 on Maritime Air and Tactical Support Systems |
| USN | AC/141(NG/5) | Naval Group No. 5 on Tactical Control and Data Handling |
| USN | AC/141(NG/6) | Naval Group No. 6 on Ship Design |
| USN | AC/141(NG/6-SG/4) | Subgroup No. 4 on Electrical Power Generation, Control, Distribution, and Utilization |
| USN | AC/141(NG/6-SG/7) | Subgroup No. 7 on Ship Combat Survivability |
| USN | AC/141(PG/22) | Project group No. 22 on Future Minesweeping Systems |
| USN | AC/141(PG/35) | Project group No. 35 on a Maritime UAV System |
| USN | AC/141(PG/37) | Project group No. 37 on Surface Ship Torpedo Defense |
| USN | AC/141(PG/38) | Project group No. 38 on a NATO Submarine Rescue System |
| USN | | NSA Naval Board |
| USN | AW | Amphibious Warfare Working Group |
| USN | HOSTAC | Helicopter Operations from Ships other than Aircraft Carriers Working Group |
| USN | ML | Maritime Logistics Working Group |
| USN | MT | Maritime Tactical Working Group |
| USN | MW | Mine Warfare Working Group |
| USN | NAI | Naval Ammunition Interchangeability Working Group |
| USN | NS | NATO Shipping Working Group |
| USN | RADHAZ | Radio and Radar Radiation Hazards Working Group |
| USN | RAS | Replenishment at Sea Working Group |
| USN | SMER | Submarine Escape and Rescue Working Group |
| USN | UD | Underwater Diving Working Group |
| USN | VSTOL | VSTOL Working Group |
| USN | VSWMCM | Very Shallow Water Mine Countermeasures Working Group |
| USN | AC/271 | Planning Board for Ocean Shipping |
| USN | AC/271(WG) | Planning Board for Ocean Shipping Working Group |
| USN | MILOC | Military Oceanography Group |

2. International Military RSI Entities Outside NATO

American, British, Canadian, and Australian Armies' Standardization Program (ABCA)

| | | |
|-----|---------------|---|
| USA | QWG AD Arty | Quadripartite Working Group on Air Defense Artillery |
| USA | QWG AOR | Quadripartite Working Group on Army Operational Research |
| USA | QWG CIS | Quadripartite Working Group on Communications and Information Systems |
| USA | QWG DC&SP | Quadripartite Working Group on Doctrine, Command and Staff Procedures |
| USA | QWG ENG | Quadripartite Working Group on Engineers |
| USA | QWG EW/SIGINT | Quadripartite Working Group on Electronic Warfare/Signal Intelligence Support |
| USA | QWG FS | Quadripartite Working Group on Fire Support |
| USA | QWG HSS | Quadripartite Working Group on Health Service Support |
| USA | QWG INT | Quadripartite Working Group on Intelligence |
| USA | QWG LOG | Quadripartite Working Group on Logistics |
| USA | QWG MAN | Quadripartite Working Group on Maneuver |
| USA | QWG MATS | Quadripartite Working Group on Material Acquisition -- Technology Support |
| USA | QWG NBCD | Quadripartite Working Group on Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical Defense |

Air Standardization Coordinating Committee (ASCC)

| | | |
|------|---------|---|
| USAF | SWP/CAC | Coalition Airspace Control Working Party |
| USAF | WP15 | Aviation Fuels, Lubricants, Associated Products and Gases Working Party |
| USAF | WP20 | Air Armament Working Party |
| USAF | WP25 | Aerospace Engineering, Maintenance and Logistics Working Party |
| USAF | WP44 | Integrated Airlift Systems Working Party |
| USAF | WP45 | Air Operations and Doctrine Working Party |
| USAF | WP61 | Aerospace Medicine, Life Support, and Aircrew Systems Working Party |

| | | |
|------|------|---|
| USAF | WP70 | Mission Avionics Working Party |
| USAF | WP80 | Reconnaissance and Imagery Intelligence Working Party |
| USAF | WP84 | NBC Defensive Measures Working Party |
| USAF | WP90 | Airfield and Airspace Management Working Party |

**Australia, Canada, New Zealand, United Kingdom, and US C4
(AUSCANNZUKUS C4)**

| | | |
|-----|-------|--|
| USN | AHWG | Ad Hoc Working Groups |
| USN | C4C | C4 Committee |
| USN | PSCWG | Permanent Support and Coordination Working Group |
| USN | SB | Supervisory Board |
| USN | TWG | Technical Working Group |

3. Combined Communications Interoperability Boards (CCIBS)

| | | |
|-----------|----------------|--|
| DISA(CFS) | AUS/NZ/US CCIB | Australia/New Zealand/United States Trilateral CCIB |
| DISA(CFS) | JA/US CCIB | Japan/United States Bilateral CCIB |
| DISA(CFS) | MAL/US CCIB | Malaysia/United States Bilateral CCIB |
| DISA(CFS) | ROK/US CCIB | Republic of Korea/United States Bilateral CCIB |
| DISA(CFS) | RTG/US CCIB | Royal Thai Government/United States Bilateral CCIB |
| DISA(CFS) | SIN/US CCIB | Singapore/United States Bilateral CCIB |
| DISA(CFS) | BAH/US CCIB | Bahrain/United States Bilateral CCIB |
| DISA(CFS) | EGY/US CCIB | Egypt/United States Bilateral CCIB |
| DISA(CFS) | JOR/US CCIB | Jordan/United States Bilateral CCIB |
| DISA(CFS) | KSA/US CCIB | Kingdom of Saudi Arabia/United States Bilateral CCIB |
| DISA(CFS) | KUW/US CCIB | Kuwait/United States Bilateral CCIB |
| DISA(CFS) | QAT/US CCIB | Qatar/United States Bilateral CCIB |
| DISA(CFS) | UAE/US CCIB | United Arab Emirates/United States Bilateral CCIB |
| DISA(CFS) | ISR/US CCIB | Israel/United States Bilateral CCIB |
| DISA(CFS) | SWI/US CCIB | Switzerland/United States Bilateral CCIB |
| DISA(CFS) | ARG/US CCIB | Argentina/United States Bilateral CCIB |
| DISA(CFS) | BRA/US CCIB | Brazil/United States Bilateral CCIB |
| DISA(CFS) | CHI/US CCIB | Chile/United States Bilateral CCIB |

Canada -- US Military Cooperation Committee

**Multinational Interoperability Council (MIC) -- Australia, Canada, France,
Germany, US, and UK -- Co-Chaired by J-3 and OSD (OASD/C3I)**

| | |
|--------|---|
| JS(J3) | Information Sharing MIWG (Multinational Interoperability Working Group) |
| JS(J7) | Doctrine, Plans and Procedures MIWG |
| JS(J6) | Networking MIWG |

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ENCLOSURE F

OFFICES OF RECORD FOR INTERNATIONAL
MILITARY AGREEMENTS FOR RSI

UNITED STATES ARMY (to be filled in by Army)

UNITED STATES NAVY (to be filled in by Navy)

UNITED STATES AIR FORCE (to be filled in by Air Force)

UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS (to be filled in by Marine Corps)

JOINT STAFF (to be filled in by Joint Staff)

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (OSD) (to be filled in by OSD)

DEFENSE AGENCY (to be filled in by Defense agency.)

DOD EXPLOSIVE SAFETY BOARD (ESB) (to be filled in by ESB)

(INTENTIONALLY BLANK)

ENCLOSURE G

REFERENCES

- a. CJCS Instruction 6010.01B, 5 December 2000, "Coordination of United States Command, Control, Communications, and Computer Systems Positions in International Forums"
- b. CJCS Instruction 5705.01, 3 June 1994, "Standardization of Military and Associated Terminology"
- c. CJCS Instruction 2010.01B, 15 August 1997, "Procedures Relating to the Conduct of Military Affairs of the Military Committee, NATO"
- d. CJCS Instruction 2300.01A, 12 February 1999, "International Agreements"
- e. CJCS Instruction 5711.01A, 1 March 1999, "Policy on Action Processing"
- f. CJCS Instruction 2110.01A, 1 March 2000, "International Transfer of US Defense-related Technology and Munitions"
- g. CJCS Instruction 2510.01A, 30 September 1998, "Informing the Department of State on Matters of Possible Political Significance Generated at International Military Planning Conferences"
- h. CJCS Instruction 6241.02, 31 July 1996, "United States Message Text Formatting Policy and Procedures"
- i. DOD Directive 2000.17, 4 February 1998, "United States Policy on the Committee on Women in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization Forces"
- j. DOD Directive 2010.6, 5 March 1980, "Standardization and Interoperability of Weapons Systems and Equipment Within the North Atlantic Treaty Organization"
- k. DOD Directive 2010.8, 12 November 1986, "Department of Defense Policy for NATO Logistics"
- l. DOD Directive 3100.3, 27 September 1963 (incl. Change 1, 17 August 1967), "Cooperation with Allies in Research and Development of Defense Equipment"
- m. DOD Directive 5100.35, 10 March 1998, "Military Communications-Electronics Board"

- n. DOD Directive 5100.53, 29 July 1967, "US Participation in Certain NATO Groups Relating to the Research, Development, Production and Logistics Support of Military Equipment"
- o. DOD Directive 5105.20, 16 November 1972, "Defense Representation, United States Mission to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and Europe"
- p. DOD Directive 5530.3, 11 June 1987, "International Agreements"
- q. (DOD Manual) DOD 4120.24-M, March 2000, "DOD Standardization Program (DSP) Policies and Procedures"
- r. NATO Allied Administrative Publication AAP-3(H), March 2001, "Procedures for the Development, Preparation, Production and the Updating of NATO Standardization Agreements (STANAGs) and Allied Pubs (APs)"
- s. NATO Allied Administrative Publication AAP-4(2000), 31 January 2000, "NATO Standardization Agreements and Allied Pubs"
- t. NATO Allied Administrative Publication AAP-6(V), September 1998, "NATO Glossary of Terms & Definitions (English and French)"

ENCLOSURE G

GLOSSARY

Unless otherwise indicated, these definitions are from Joint Publication 1-02 (JP 1-02), *Department of Defense Dictionary of Military and Associated Terms*.

commonality. A quality that applies to material or systems involving: (a) possessing like and interchangeable characteristics enabling each to be utilized, or operated and maintained, by personnel trained on the others without additional specialized training; (b) having interchangeable repair parts and/or components; and (c) applying to consumable items interchangeably equivalent without adjustment.

Note: The following definition for commonality is from the *NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions (English and French)*, short title: AAP-6(V): "The state achieved when the same doctrine, procedures, or equipment are used."

compatibility. The suitability of products, processes, or services for use together under specific conditions to fulfill relevant requirements without causing unacceptable interactions. (AAP-6(V))

consensus. In DOD groups or delegations attending national or international meetings, agreement by more than half of all voting members. (Definition provided for this instruction)

harmonization. The process and/or results of adjusting differences or inconsistencies to bring significant features into agreement.

head of delegation. The principal representative of a nation or organization at a meeting. The term is used primarily, but not exclusively, for international meetings. Normally, the head of delegation is the chief spokesperson for his or her delegation in the negotiations or proceedings of the meeting although other members of the delegation may speak with consent of the head of delegation. The head of delegation is responsible for the official views, positions, decisions, statements, agreements, etc., provided at the meeting by the nation or organization. Also called HOD. (Definition provided for this instruction)

interoperability. The ability of systems, units, or forces to provide services to and accept services from other systems, units, or forces and to use the services so exchanged to enable them to operate effectively together.

Note: In JP 1-02, this is definition Number 1. There is a second definition of interoperability (not germane here) dealing with communications. The following definition for interoperability is from the *NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions (English and French)*, short title: AAP-6(V): “The ability of Alliance forces and, when appropriate, forces of Partner and other nations to train, exercise and operate effectively together in the execution of assigned missions and tasks.”

lead agent. In international military affairs, a designation given to the Joint Staff, a Military Service, a Defense agency, or a combatant command to indicate prime responsibility for the subject matter assigned to a NATO, or other international, organization or entity. The lead agent has overall responsibility for developing, coordinating, reviewing, maintaining, and representing the US in the given subject matter. The lead agent normally furnishes the head of delegation for meetings of the organization or entity. Also called LA. (Definition provided for this Instruction. See also JP 1-02 def.)

multinational. Between two or more forces or agencies of two or more nations or coalition partners.

ratification. The declaration by which a nation formally accepts with or without reservation the content of a standardization agreement.

rationalization. Any action that increases the effectiveness of allied forces through more efficient or effective use of defense resources committed to the alliance. Rationalization includes consolidation, reassignment of national priorities to higher alliance needs, standardization, specialization, mutual support or improved interoperability, and greater cooperation. Rationalization applies to both weapons/material resources and non-weapons military matters.

reservation. The stated qualification by a nation that describes the part of a standardization agreement that it will not implement or will implement only with limitations.

Note: The following definition for standardization is from the *NATO Glossary of Terms and Definitions (English and French)*, short title: AAP-6(V): “The development and implementation of concepts, doctrines, procedures and designs to achieve and maintain the required levels of compatibility, interchangeability or commonality in the operational, procedural, materiel, technical and administrative fields to attain interoperability.”

standardization. The process by which the Department of Defense achieves the closest practicable cooperation among the Services and Defense agencies for the most efficient use of research, development, and production resources, and agrees to adopt on the broadest possible basis the use of: a. common or compatible operational, administrative, and logistic procedures; b. common, or compatible technical procedures and criteria; c. common, compatible, or interchangeable supplies, components, weapons, or equipment; and d. common or compatible tactical doctrine with corresponding organizational compatibility.

subscription. An agreement by a nation's Military Services to agree to accept and abide by, with or without reservation, the details of a standardization agreement.

unanimity. In Department of Defense groups or delegations attending national or international meetings, agreement by 100 percent of all voting members. (Definition provided for this instruction)

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